# Cheatography

### **Psychology Cheat Sheet** by llikekittens92 via cheatography.com/20454/cs/3231/

Developmental Principles	Parts of the	Brain 2	Types of Obse	ervation		Theorsts 1		
Unit 1 1. Development is similar for	The Cerebellum	Limbic System	Running:A deta	ailed narrative acco	ount of	Erik Erison	Montessori	Jean Piaget
<ol> <li>every child</li> <li>Development builds on early learning</li> <li>Proceeds at an individual rate</li> <li>Development is interrelated</li> <li>You develop all throughout</li> </ol>	his structure is associated with regulation and coordination of	The limbic system, often referred to as the "emotional brain", is found buried within the cerebrum. Like the	as it happens. Anecdotal reco describing an it that is of intere Frequency: cou	ded in a sequentia rds: A brief narrati ncident of a child's st to the observer. unts are a record o s a specific behav c time period.	ve account behavior f the	Trust vs. Mistrust Age: Infancy o to 1	Children thrive on order and structure	Sensorimo tor(0-2 yrs) they exist separately from the objects and
your entire life.	movement, posture, and	cerebellum, evolutionarily the structure is		g Infants	Duration			people around them
6-12 months Reflexes 6 to 9 months• rolls both		rather old. ne structure has motor functions	Bohimali         Side of foot stroked           Efinitary         Flash of Right or pull of air           Grasping         Plans touched           Moro         Suddra movy: loud noise           Rooting         Cheek stroked or side of mouth pocked	Fans out toes and twists foot in Classes syss Crasses tightly: Crasses tightly: Crasses tightly: Tarras towards boars, opens month and rocks	Disappears at mine months to a year Permanant Weakers at three months; disappears at a year Disappears at three to four months Disappears at three to four months	Autonomy Vs. Shame	Children move through	Preoperati onal(2-7 yrs)Once
			Stepping Infant held upright with feet touching strought	Moves feet as if to walk	Disappears at three to four months			

6 to ways. sits without support; stands with assistance picks up toys with thumb and side of forefinger• moves between sitting and lying down. crawls, creeps or shuffles on bottom9 to 12 months• pulls up into an unsteady stand a month or two before first step• points with index finger

#### **Developmental Tasks**

#### Milestones Milestones

Smile. Early on, it will be just to herself. But within three months, she'll be smiling in response to your smiles and trying to get you to smile back at her.

Raise her head and chest when on her tummy.

Track objects with her eyes and gradually decrease eye crossing.

Open and shut her hands and bring hands to her mouth. Grip objects in her hands. Take swipes at or reach for dangling objects, though she usually won't be able to get them yet.

Amygdala- involved in memory, emotion, and fear. Hypothalamus- functions including homoeostasis, emotion, thirst, hunger, circadian rhythms, and control of the autonomic nervous system.

Hippocampus- learning and memory . . . for converting short term memory to more permanent memory

### Parts of the Brain 1

The Cerebrum- with higher brain function such as thought and action.

Frontal Lobe- associated with reasoning, planning, parts of speech, movement, emotions, and problem solving Parietal Lobe- associated with movement, orientation, recognition, perception of stimuli. Occipital Lobeassociated with visual processing Temporal Lobe- associated with perception and recognition of auditory stimuli, memory, and speech

Head to foot. Long before birth, the baby's head takes the lead in development. A newborn's head is still large in proportion to the body. The same head-to-toe pattern continues after birth. Near to far. Development starts at the trunk of the body and moves outward. First, babies simply wave their arms when they see an object they wantSimple to Complex. At first, babies' main activities are sleeping and eating. Gradually, they learn more complicated

Age: 1-3 sensitive children periods acquire language, they are able to use symbols

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tasks

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Theorsts	1 (cont)		Theorsts	1 (cont)		Reflexes (c	ont)		Theorsts 2		
vs Guilt need Oper Age: 3- freedom 7-11 5 yrs)c are a see t from differ point view	need	Operational(	Ego Identi Role Confi Age: 12- 1 Generativi	usion List 8 to c	e Teachers: ening better Ider children Idren are	Rooting	Cheek stroked or side of	Turns toward source, opens	B.F Skinner Positive	Lev Vygotsky Children	Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Physiolog
	are able to see things		Vs. Stagnation natural learners Care. Age: 40 -			mouth touched	mouth and sucks	Reinforce- ment: Add	construct their	ical needs:	
	from different points of view and to imagine	65		Stepping	Infant held upright with feet touching	Moves feet as if to walk	appetative stimulus following correct behavior(-	knowledge	Body needs		
		Ego Integrity Vs Despair 65+									
		occur outside their		on: Sole of foot	toes and twists foot	Sucking	Mouth touched	Sucks on object	treat) Negative	Developm	Safety
Inductor	Children	own lives.		stroked	in		by	Reinforce-	ent can	needs:	
IndustryChildrenVsabsorbInferiorittheiry Age:culture5 -12	absorb their	sorb Operational( ir 11+	Blinking	Flash of light or puff of air	Closes eyes	Swimming	face coordina	coordinated	ment: Remove stimuli following	not be separated from it's social	Needs where a human needs to
	the onset of puberty,	Grasping	Palms	Grasps		down in water	swimming movements	correct	context	feel safe	
		children are able to reason in much more abstract ways and to test hypotheses		Touched	I Tightly	Tonic Neck	Placed on back	Makes fists and turns head to the right	behavior. Taking away a sticker from the		
			Moro	Sudden move; Loud noise	Startles; throws out arms and legs and then pulls them toward						
						Understanding Infants 2			child if they are bad		
						Milestones in the First Year					
					body	mouth visua object wher	of faces: for ally follows a n it is moved	rehead, eyes, a bright d	i,		
						slowly.hands open out from fists. 2 to 4 months• when placed on tummy, baby can lift head and shoulders• can briefly hold a toy					
						when you place it in his palms.					
					brings hands into eye range.4 to 6						
					months• begins to roll from tummy						
						to back• reaches for objects• brings					
					toys to mou	th to explor	e them				

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Theorsts 2	(cont)		
Positive Punishmen t: Add noxious stimuli following behaviour. Spanking a child for cursing	Learning can lead developm ent	Love and belonging	
Negative Punishmen t: Remove appetative stimulus following behaviour. Telling the child to go to his room for cursing	role in mental developm	Esteem	

#### Theorsts 2 (cont)

Self-actualization When/Then - Abuse It/Lose It Principle - "When you have finished your homework, then you may watch TV."Incompatible Alternative Principle - Give the child something to do that he can't do while misbehaving.Choice Principle - Give the child two choices, both of which are positive and acceptable to you.Make a Big Deal Principle Make a big deal over responsible, considerate, appropriate behavior with attention, Talk About Them Positively to Others, Modeling Principle

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